

the responsibility upon their own shoulder to do whatever necessary in this behalf.

*[The resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.]*

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Next Resolution.

# NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION *Re*: CREATION OF A SEPARATE PORTFOLIO TO REDRESS THE GRIEVANCES OF LINGUISTIC MINORITIES.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN (Hubli City).—I beg to move :

“That this Assembly is of the opinion that a separate Portfolio in the Ministry be established with a directorate of its own to attend to the needs and to remove the grievances of the linguistic minorities in the state.”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Resolution moved :

“That this Assembly is of the opinion that a separate Portfolio in the Ministry be established with a directorate of its own to attend to the needs and to remove the grievances of the linguistic minorities in the State.”

†Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—Sir, the linguistic minorities has been a problem to all the States in India since many years and these problems have increased since the reorganisation of the States. The States were reorganised mainly on the linguistic basis, the problems of the linguistic minorities in the State have increased. Sir, the Constitution of India guarantees under articles 29 and 30, some privileges to the language and culture of the minorities shall be preserved. But, we have to see how for we have preserved. It is no use if the Government leave it to their own lot to improve the conditions; they must do something in this direction. Sir, nearly 25 per cent of the population belong to linguistic minorities. There are quite a good number Urdu speaking people, Marathi speaking people, Tamil speaking people and Telugu speaking people. There are the Malayali speaking people. The language and culture of all these people should be protected.

Sir, when the Reorganisation Act was passed, a kind of assurance was given to the minorities that their language and culture shall be protected by the respective States. But, I must state that the Urdu speaking people have not received proper attention for the promotion of their language and culture. I may point out that the electoral rolls, notifications and notices issued by Government from time to time have not been published in Urdu at all. There are some areas where the whole population knows only Urdu. It is more so in the Hyderabad-Karnatak area. I know, there is a provision even in the Constitution that if there is a sufficient number of people speaking a particular

(Sri F. H. MOHSIN)

language, such rules shall have to be printed in that language. Sir, during election this is a problem. Where there are Urdu speaking or Marathi speaking people in the majority, they are put to great inconvenience. Similarly in the case of Tamil and Telugu speaking people. Is it not the duty of the Government to see that these people are not put to any difficulty at all? Important publications should be published in those languages.

Sir, even in the Broadcasting State—though it is under the Central Government—we see that there are no broadcast done in Urdu at all. There are many instances. In respect of Urdu Primary Schools there is a circular applicable to Bombay Karnatak area that the registers and correspondence shall be kept in the regional language and not in Urdu whereas this is not the case in respect of Maharathi schools. If an Urdu school teacher has to write a letter to an higher authority, he will have to write in Kannada and very often, he does not know Kannada and has therefore to take the help of a friend, even to write the registers. This is deplorable and is causing great inconvenience to them. I do not understand why Urdu is being discriminated against in this manner and why the Marathi teachers are an exception to this rule.

Sir, it is a good thing that Government has taken upon itself the responsibility of starting primary schools. But I have to point out that for construction of school buildings, Government insists on one-third contribution from the people of the local area. The people of the minority languages being fewer in number and they not being very rich, are unable to raise this contribution and hence have to go without buildings. People of other communities and languages are ordinarily not prepared to help the cause of Urdu or Marathi school. Hence I submit that Government should consider waiving this rule of one-third contribution in respect of people speaking minority languages.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Is it the intention of the Hon'ble Member that contributions collected from the public should be only from a particular community. Does he suggest that only Muslims should contribute for Urdu schools or that only Lingayats should contribute for Lingayat schools. I have not heard of this in my life. There are people who contribute for a good cause irrespective of the community or language of individuals.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—There may be some broadminded, phillonthropic persons but I doubt whether there are so many persons who can raise funds for constructions of a large number of schools.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—In Marathi areas Kannada people have contributed, in Kannada areas, Marathi people have contributed. I know it and my friend Sri V. S. Patil knows it. Both Kannada and Marathi people have helped each other mutually.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—Sir, I am speaking from my own experience. If what the Chief Minister says is true, I hope he will lend his influence and see that people of other languages contribute liberally so that a number of Urdu schools and schools for other minorities would be constructed in a short time. But it is a fact that today Urdu schools are houses in shovels and corners and they do not their buildings.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Does the Directorate which Mr. Mohsin has in mind cover English also?

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—If English is the language of a minority then certainly the Directorate would protect their interest also. The Directorate would not function for a particular minority language only.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡಮೇಟಿ.—ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲ ಇಂಥ, Directorate ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಮಾಡಿದ್ವಾರೆಯೇ ಹೇಗೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—For the information of my friend, I might state that in U. P. a portfolio, namely, Muslim portfolio, has been created.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡಮೇಟಿ.—ಅಲ್ಲ ಹಿಂದು ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲ linguistic minority ವಿಷಯ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದೆ.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—But minority portfolios have been established in some States. The problems of the minorities are many and in includes the linguistic problem. This Director should look to all interests of minorities.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Supposing an Urdu portfolio is created and Mr. Mohsin is appointed as a Minister having that portfolio. Can he understand Tamil or Telugu. How then can he justify his position. Similarly, the Director appointed under Mr. Mohsin's scheme, may not know all the languages of minorities, like Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Hindi, Marathi, Konkani, Tulu etc. I do not know if the Hon'ble Member is advocating one Minister for all the minority languages or separate ministers for each of the language. Similarly, I do not know if the Hon'ble Member wants 8 or 10 directorates for each of the minority language.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—I do not have in mind separate Minister or Director for each of the minority language. My resolution does not say so. There may be one Minister and let him belong to any community or language. That does not matter.

Sri B. D. JATH.—If a Urdu man is appointed as Minister or Director, naturally then people of other languages will claim similar privilege. Where is the end for this?

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Is my friend aware that Khannada is the most neglected language in the State?

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—If that is true, it is most unfortunate. As I said, I am not thinking of a separate director for each of the minority language. There is a Director of Social Welfare. Similarly, let there be a Director for Minority interests. I would be very glad if the Chief Minister himself handles it, but let there be such a portfolio.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I am already doing it.

W Sri B. SHAMSUNDAR.—The Hon'ble Member said there is a Muslim 'portfolio' in U. P. I am interested in knowing more about it.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—I am told that it is a 'Muslim minority' portfolio. He is to safeguard the interests of Muslim minorities. That is what I am told. I have not gone there and seen its working.

Sir, now speaking about secondary education, it is the policy of the Government not to start secondary schools. The only exception is in respect of backward areas and labour areas. This is very unfortunate. Looking at the disadvantages under suffered by the minorities, I submit that this policy should be revised and secondary schools should be started for minority languages wherever it becomes necessary.

It may be that in the Bombay Karnatak area or elsewhere that private agency may come forward to start institutions in the secondary high school stage or the collegiate stage. But it will be difficult. I hope the Hon'ble Chief Minister will realise this difficulty. How many institutions will come forward to establish such a school or college except in the majority kannada-speaking areas? I hope there is none. Without the help of the Government it is impossible to manage. (I am managing a school in my place and I cannot run it and it is impossible to run a school with the help of the Government) The income that we get from the school is hardly enough. Even though you take a decision, you have made an exception in the case of labour area and taking the backwardness of the area into consideration. I request the Government that wherever there is need, even for minority languages, Government should take a decision to start a high school in that sector also.

And in the colleges unfortunately where some of them are privately owned, there will be no provision for minority languages like Urdu, Marathi and other languages. In Belgaum, they are however fortunate, they are having a college where Marathi is made prominent. Barring that, no where in the Bombay Karnatak area such facilities are available for Persian or Urdu. Even though we have represented the matter, there is no provision and no steps have been taken even in Dharwar, though people are coming forward in large numbers. This will be a handicap...

W Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Supposing we appoint a professor for Urdu, one for Persian what will be the strength of students in those subjects and what would be the cost of establishment?



Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—My friend Mr. Puttanna seems to think that a professor of urdu and a professor for persian is going to be appointed. He seems to be putting his question that one is already appointed. I agree that it may not be quite so profitable. But in order to preserve and protect the minorities, Government will have to take these burdens. That is suggestion.

Sir, on the whole, I say that Government will have to take more care and preserve and protect the minorities languages and I hope Government will do the needful in the matter.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎಫ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ (ತುಮಕೂರು).—ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮೊಹಸಿನರವರು ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಭಾಷಾವಾರು ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಷನ್‌ನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಮೇಲೆ ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯವೂ ಆಗಿ ಈಗಲೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಂಕಟ ಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಅದು ಮುಗಿಯದೇ ಇದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲ, ಈಗ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂರವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಂದು ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿರುವಂತಹ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸೆಕ್ಯೂಲರ್ ಸೆಕ್ಷಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ Linguistic basis ನಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು. ಈಗಲೂ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ಪುನರ್ವಿಂಗಡಣೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಆಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳನ್ನೇ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ Linguistic ಬೇಸಿಸ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾದ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮೊಹಸಿನರವರು ಹೇಳಿದವಾಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಆಫೀಸು ಬೇಕು ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗು ಬೇಕು, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸ್ಕಾಫ್ ಬೇಕು, ಇವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ Inspecting Staff ಬೇಕು, ಇವರಿಗಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸೊಪ್ಪು, ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರವಷ್ಟು ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಎಂದು ನಾಳೆ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕರುಂಬಯ್ಯ ನವರು ಕೊಡಗಿಗೆ ನಮಗೊಂದು ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ಇದು ಕಾರ್ಯತಃ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೆಲಸ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾತೀಯತಾ ಭಾವನೆಗೆ ಪುಷ್ಟಿ ಕರವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮೊಹಸಿನರವರ ಭಾಷಣವೇನೋ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಸ್ನೇಹ ನ್ನಲ್ಲದಾಗ ಉರ್ದುವಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಇತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಕೊಡಲಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಂ ರಾಂಗ್‌ಗೇಜಿ ಗಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿಲ್ಲಾ ಇದ್ದವು. ಈಗಲೂ ಇದೆ.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—It is Urdu Language—not muslims language. Even Mr. Annarao language is Urdu.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನ ಸದಸ್ಯರೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಎಷ್ಟಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ನಮ್ಮವರೇ. ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ, ಅಥವಾ ಬಿಜಾಪುರದಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ, ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯೇ ಆಗಲೀ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಪಂಡಿತನೋ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರೊಫೆಸರ್‌ನೋ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ 25-30 ರಷ್ಟು ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡುವುದೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ ದೇಶಪ್ರೇಮವಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅಣ್ಣತಮ್ಮಂದಿರು ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆಯಂತೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಮೊಹಸಿನರವರು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರೇ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ತರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು Minister for Minorities., ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—I do not mean a separate Minister. The same Minister may hold the portfolio.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎ. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬೇಕಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಜನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವಾಗ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ತರುವ ರಸನೂ, ಪನ್ನಿಂದ ದೇತಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಅನುಕೂಲವೇನಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಮಾನ ಸಮಗರು ಈ ರಸನೂ, ಪನ್ನನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.

12-00 NOON.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ದೊಡ್ಡಮೇಟಿ (ರೋಣ್).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನನ್ನ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದ ಶೀರ್ಮಾ ಹೊಸಿನ್ ಅವರು ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಭಾರತವು ಅಲ್ಪ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಹಿತ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಿಗಬೇಕು, ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಸ್ಪದ ಎರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿ ಇದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಸ್ಲಿಮರ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪ್ರೇರಿಯೊ, ಹಿಂದೂ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪ್ರೇರಿಯೊ ಎಂದು ಮೊದಲು ಆಮೆಲೆ ಬಾಹ್ಯ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪ್ರೇರಿಯೊ, ಹೀಗೆ ಜಾತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ತರಹ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪ್ರೇರಿಯೊಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಭಾಷಾ ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಆಗ ಅಷ್ಟೇನು ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅಗತ್ಯ ವಾಗಿ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಕರರಿಗೆ ಜನನು ವವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಜನು ಪ್ರೋಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಉತ್ತೇಜನವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಆ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಸ್ಥಾನಾಂತರ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತಹ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮರಾಠಿ-ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರ, ಮರಾಠಿ-ಪಾಶ್ಚಾತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಚಾರ-ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಉರನಲ್ಲ ಮರಾಠಿ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರಚಾರ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದವರಿಗೆ ದಾನವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಗುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತದವರಿಗೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಪತತ್ವ ಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಭಾವನೆ ಮೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪ್ರೇರಿಯೊ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೇ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂತಹ ಪ್ರೋಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ಆವರಿಗೆ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಜನರ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುವ ಕ್ರಮ ಹೇಗೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪ್ರೇರಿಯೊ ಹೊಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ ಈ ಒಗ್ಗಿ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಪೂರ್ವಾಂಗದವರಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಷಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಸಮ ಭಾವನೆ, ಸಮದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದೇನು ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಕಟ್ಟು ಕಟ್ಟು ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬಹುತೇಗೂ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ತೆಗೂ ದಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆದಕಾಲ ಕೊಡವೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೇ ಪೂರ್ವ ನಾಳೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಬಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಎಂಟಗೂ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂದವರನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನಾಂಗವೂ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕವರಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು

ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದು ಹೀಗಾಗಬಹುದು. ಭಾಷಾಪಾರು ಮೈಸೂರಿಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ಕಗ್ಗದೇ ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾಣ ಲಿಂಗ್ವಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗಾಗಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕು. ಆ ಹಂಗದಿಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಅರಿವು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥ ಮತ್ತೆ ತಮಿಳುನಾಡು ಮುಂತಾದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ದ್ವೇಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಯಾವಾವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಸಲ್ಲ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದಮೆ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಾಧನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಶಕ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಗಳಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಏನೂ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಭರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ತೊಡಕಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಅಂಥಾ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಸರಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ ಅವರು ಈ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ಮುಂದೆ ನಡೆಯೋಣ. ಭಾಷಾ ಅಲ್ಲ ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮೇಲೆಭಾವನೆ ಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

† Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (K. G. F.).—Sir, I support the idea behind the resolution. There may be some dispute with the Government about the form in which the protection should be offered to the linguistic minorities. While saying this I would also plead that this need not be confined to the interests of linguistic minorities alone. Really the idea should be that there should be a separate Ministry for cultural development of the entire population. That is particularly important in a State like ours which has just only recently been formed into a linguistic State. While we plead that the linguistic minority interests of Kannadigas in Kerala and Maharashtra should be safeguarded, I cannot understand any opposition to this resolution because it also seeks to protect the same rights which we want to be protected for Kannadigas in Kerala and Maharashtra. Especially in South India it is impossible to have a situation where only one language alone is spoken and no other language is spoken. That is impossible in any State for the matter of that and much more so in South Indian States because of the mixture of several languages and the movement of population from one State to another. This is a thing which is taken for granted in every area. When this is the position, it is absolutely necessary that this safeguard should be given, but at the same time I would also plead that in a State like Karnataka it is absolutely necessary that equal attention be paid for the development of Kannada. When compared with the neighbouring States we find that adequate attention is not being paid here to Kannada. Take the simple issue like Kannada typewriter. For years together we have been struggling for it, but still we are not able to get a proper solution. Or take another issue like Kannada information film documentaries.

(Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN)

Several demands had to be made for it in the House before the A. I. R. could take up such a simple issue as the provision of Kannada documentaries. Even today Kannada documentaries are not as adequate as in other languages. While we plead that Kannada should get adequate opportunity and attention at the hands of Government, I would likewise plead that minority languages also should be given adequate attention. My friend Sri Puttanna suggested that it would lead to separatist tendency. On the contrary, I would urge it is not so. Now we have formed linguistic States. Does he mean that it has led to linguistic sub-division or quarrel. There may be minor quarrels as in the case of border adjustment. That is a situation which you can never solve. This problem will always be there. If we had not formed linguistic States, agitation and difficulties would have been much more than otherwise. These are issues which could be solved by negotiation and mutual understanding and for that mutual understanding we must create a proper condition in which these problems which are normal and which have arisen elsewhere in different States could be solved amicably. That is why I agree with the resolution brought forward by my friend Sri Mohsin. I do feel as we have reason to feel that minority languages are not receiving as much attention as they ought to receive. When Kannada itself is being neglected, nobody will be wrong if he criticises that other languages are not properly treated. Nobody should feel aggrieved because we do not have the time and the requisite energy at the highest level in the State to devote much attention that is called for. At least for the past several years we have been engaged in problems of State reorganisation. Now it is necessary that the State addresses itself to other more important issues facing the people and so I am in agreement with the spirit of the resolution.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—I thank the Honourable Member for bringing this Resolution. We are claiming this not only as the desire of the people but we are claiming it on the basis of the constitutional rights. Our Constitution clearly lays down.....

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—There is a deference between my approach and your approach. I do not want to go away from Mysore State, whereas you want to safeguard your rights.....

Sri V. S. PATIL.—It makes very little difference so far as the principle is concerned. We are both zealous in safeguarding the rights of the linguistic minorities and those safeguards are covered by the Constitution. Similarly under articles 29 and 30, official safeguards have been given by the constitution, but the main difficulty is the implementation of the provisions of the constitution. Whether this Government is implementing them or whether they have at least read those provisions or not, that has become a problem before us. Uptill now this Government has not taken any care to see that linguistic minorities and their rights

and culture are properly protected. When I had an opportunity to speak on the budget, I made the point clear that a separate department must be created by this Government to safeguard the rights of the minorities just on the same lines as the Commissioner for Minorities appointed by the Honourable President. On the same lines a different department must be here in order to see whether any linguistic minorities have been made to suffer so far as their culture and rights are concerned. But up till now this Government has done absolutely nothing. This one department in which 30-40 lakhs of people who are minorities are involved is quite essential to safeguard the interest and the culture of those people. A separate officer as suggested by Sri Mohsin; if not a separate officer, at least one of the Ministers can easily deal with this. While allotting this portfolio to one of the Ministers, the Minister should be from a minority community. One of them should be entrusted with this work.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Are you advocating separate directorate for minority communities or for minority languages :

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Both. Minority means both linguistic and other grounds.

Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—If that is done, I think my friends from Belgaum will remain in Mysore only.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—That question has to be decided by the Parliament and not by you and me.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—Here we have to see what can be done to safeguard the interests of the minorities. So far as the grievances of the Marathi linguistic minority are concerned I have brought them to the notice of the Honourable Minister on a number of occasions. Recent instances are there wherein the Deputy Commissioner has passed orders invalidating several resolutions passed by the local bodies. Grama Panchayats and Taluk Boards.

Sri M. N. NAGHOOR.—What is the treatment given by the municipalities to the other language schools ?

Sri V. S. PATIL.—The Belgaum municipality though controlled by Marathi people have provided buildings for Urdu and Kannada schools and are giving every facility for the teaching of minority languages. That is not the case elsewhere. In Bangalore you can find there are many linguistic minorities, but even the schools have not been opened by Government. In order to place the grievances of these people before the Cabinet and set them right, it is quite essential to have a separate department to deal with this matter and unless that department is there, I think there cannot be any redress of the grievances of the vast number of people in the State. I have brought to the notice of the various Ministers the real grievances of the Marathi people on our side regarding education as well as local Government and the records of the villages, but nothing has been done as yet. There is a tussle going on between the officers and local authorities. If they have a separate department, I am

(Sri V. S. PATIL)

sure these grievances would be redressed. When we approach the Ministers, they will have no time to go into the matter and the matter is kept pending for years together. So in the interests of the people of the state, it is quite essential to have such a department which will look to the question of minorities and their interests.

Sri M. C. ANJENAYA REDDY.—(Spoke in Talugu)

†Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Mohsin, has moved a resolution to explain to this House that proper protection has not been given and proper facility has not been given to the minority languages. Sir, whatever facilities are to be given by the Government according to the Constitution, they will have to be given. According to the Constitution, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has already been appointed as Special Officer to safeguard the interest of the linguistic minorities. He is touring the entire country and receiving representations from all the minorities in the States and on the basis of the representations, he makes recommendations to the State Governments through the Government of India. Those suggestions and instructions issued by the Government of India would be strictly followed by all the State Governments.

Sir, in addition to the Commissioner, accordingly to the suggestion of the Government of India, Mysore has nominated the Secretary, Home Department, who is a senior officer who is looking into the question of minority languages and minority communities. This is done because the headquarters of the Commissioner would be at Delhi and it may not be possible for him to look into the question in all the States.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—What is he called, what is his designation?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, there is no designation; he does this in addition to his duties. The States Reorganisation Commission also have recommended that the advice of the Governors should be utilised. In all the States the Governors are taking keen-interest whether injustice has been done to the minorities and minority languages and they also issue instructions in this behalf. Sir, the Hon'ble Member supporting the resolution pointed out certain facts regarding education. Sir, Government of Mysore does not make any discrimination between language and language in starting primary schools. I am inform this Hon'ble House that if there are 20 to 25 pupils forthcome, a new section would be opened, whether it is Telugu or Tamil or Urdu. For instance, it is done in Jamkandi and if the number increases, additional teachers would be appointed. Not only that, for training teachers in Urdu a section has been opened in the Government Training College. Probably, the Hon'ble Member wants that we should do still better. A Conference was arranged in Jamkandi and all these questions were discussed. Whether it is Urdu, Telugu, Tamil or Marathi or Gujarathi the same principle is made applicable.

I may point out here the percentage of total population. Marathi 6.2; Telugu 11.3; Tamil 3.5; Hindi 5; Urdu 8.5; Gujarati 1; Sindhi 0.2; Malayalam 1. Sir, in the Education Department there is no objection if anybody wants to start a primary school in their own language. It is only in the fourth standard that they are obliged to learn the regional language. In some of the areas it is very much insisted that they should not learn Kannada. But, it is in their own interest that they should learn Kannada, if they want to enter service in Mysore Government. Otherwise, it would be very difficult to enter into Government service. Similarly, to enter in other professions also, it is in their own interest that they should learn Kannada, in addition to their own language.

Sri N. O. SAMAJI.—(*interrupted in Marathi*) Even when it is compulsory if my Hon'ble friends do not want to learn Kannada, I do not understand. If they do not want to learn Kannada and still live in Mysore, I have no objection.

Sri B. R. SUNTHANKAR.—In making Kannada compulsory in 3rd or 4th standards, you have cut down the scope for the mother tongue.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, whenever the Hon'ble Member finds some opportunity, he wants to go into details. I am only replying to the resolution moved by Sri Mohsin. These are all minor details. When I make a statement on the floor of the House, I make it with responsibility and again I say, if the Hon'ble Members who are sitting there do not want their children to learn Kannada, it is left to them. It is in their own interest that they should learn.

12-30 P.M.

If they do not want to learn we do not compel. We do not wish to compel.

For the information of the House I can give the figures. These are old figures and the position now ought to be much better than what the figures reveal :

The number of institutions, that is, primary schools teaching Urdu was 193. How can the Hon'ble Member say that the Government of Mysore is not taking interest in primary schools for students whose mother tongue is Urdu. The number of primary schools with Tamil mother tongue is : 89, Telugu : 50, Hindi : 3, Sindhi : 3, Marathi 742, Gujarathi : 3, Miscellaneous : 214, Total : 3041. Now the position with regard to middle schools is—Urdu : 76, Tamil : 19, Hindi : 2. In respect of High Schools I will give the figures—Urdu 20, Hindi : 2, Marathi : 18, Gujarathi : 1.

Sir, the Hon'ble Member wanted to make out a case that private aid is not given to run secondary schools in Mysore State. It is not correct. He himself is running one such school in Hubli. In Bijapur, the Muslims are running a secondary school. Whatever aid is given to other secondary schools is given to the Urdu secondary schools also. We do not make a distinction between one language and another.



(Sri B. D. JATTI)

The Hon'ble Member, Sri Mohsin, also raised a point that instruction should be given in the language in which the people speak in those areas. For this purpose the said, training facilities for teachers should be adequate. I might state that in Dharwar, in the training college, there is a section for training Urdu primary school teachers who are S.S.L.Cs. For the Bombay Karnatak and Hyderabad Karnatak areas; this institution provides training. A similar section has been sanctioned to be opened in Bidar. This will provide training facilities for Urdu teachers. In the old Mysore area, there is a training school for training non-S.S.L.C. Urdu teachers. Even stipendiaries are admitted in the training schools. These are the two training institutions for training Urdu teachers in primary schools.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—At present there is no training facilities for training Urdu teachers under basic training. The Urdu teachers do not know Kannada.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is not correct to say that Urdu teachers do not know Kannada. My friend comes from Bijapur district and he knows Kannada.

Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—The Chief Minister has not understood me well. It is one thing to have a formal knowledge of Kannada and it is another thing to study its literature and be able to teach in that language. Mere casual ability to speak is not enough.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is not possible in one's life time to become experts in many languages. My mother tongue is Kannada but I know Marathi well, Hindi, English; but I cannot be expected to be an expert in all these languages.

Sir, I wish to point out that the Government of India have sent a circular to the State Government that in districts or smaller areas like municipalities and Tahsils where a linguistic minority constitutes 15 to 20 per cent of the area, the State Government may make arrangements to publish important Government notifications and rules in the languages of the minority in addition to any other language or languages in which they are published in the usual course. This principle has been accepted by the Government of Mysore and therefore it would not be correct for any Hon'ble Member to say that the Government has not taken particular care of the minority languages or minority communities. This Government has not made any distinction between minority languages and minority communities. If in spite of this, anyone has a grievance he can approach the Home Secretary or the Chief Minister. We will look into the matter and then try to do justice:

As regards Mr. Sunthankar's complaints, I might point out to an instance where in Belgaum some private people formed a society for



starting a training college. The management wanted to purchase a particular building. The cost of the building was Rs. 50,000. They requested the Government of Mysore to give 50 per cent of the cost. The Government agreed and we have sanctioned Rs. 25,000. Not only that. The management was unable to procure that building on its own initiative because there were differences of opinion between the management and the owner of the building. There also, unofficially we negotiated and we have arranged to settle the matter and they will be purchasing it. In this behalf the Hon'ble Member himself came to me with the suggestion that the conditions imposed in the agreement are not liberal and that it imposed severe burden on the management. I accepted the suggestion and modifications were made as per his suggestion. This is the attitude of the Government of Mysore in respect of minority languages and communities. In spite of it, Mr. Santiankar and his friends who think like him are day-in and day-out are trying to malign the Government of Mysore and they want to go to Maharashtra. If they go on persisting, nobody can come in their way.

I hope that after my explanation, the Hon'ble Member would withdraw the resolution.

Sri C. K. RAJAJAH SHETTY.—May I know if the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities visited Mysore in recent years?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—As far as I remember, every year he comes and tours Mysore State and before he leaves Mysore State he meets the Chief Minister and give a his report and then sends his report to the Centre.

Sri N. O. SAMAJI.—(*Spoke in Marathi*)

Sri B. D. JATTI.—(*Spoke in Marathi*)

† Sri F. H. MOHSIN.—My intention in moving this resolution was with a view to speak on the protections and safeguards necessary for minorities. I am aware that the Chief Minister and his Government are very sympathetic to Urdu language and other minority languages. I also know they have done a lot but when Kannada itself, as pointed out by Hon'ble Member, if neglected in the State, the minority languages are subjected to greater negligence. Further the Chief Minister has stated that the Home Secretary has been appointed for this work. I am satisfied with the assurance held out by the Chief Minister. As long as he is the Chief Minister, I am confident that there would be justice and fair play for the minority languages and my only wish is that he should continue in this office for a longer period so that the minority languages would receive due treatment at his hands. I think the purpose of this resolution is adequately served by the reply of the Chief Minister and I therefore beg leave of the House to withdraw the resolution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Is it the pleasure of the House that the resolution be permitted to be withdrawn?

HON'BLE MEMBERS.—No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is :

“That this Assembly is of the opinion that a separate Portfolio in the Ministry be established with a directorate of its own to attend to the needs and to remove the grievances of the linguistic minorities in the State.

*The resolution was negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The House is now adjourned *sine die*.

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*The House then adjourned sine die at Forty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.*

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